

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1881

NUMBER 9

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua do Marquês d'Aurantes.
HON. HENRY W. HILLARD,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua de Leão, Lamegoins.
FRANCIS CLARE FORD,
Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua do
Visconde de Inhaúma.
THOMAS ADAMS,ON,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua de
S. José.
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Services
at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,
Residence.—Ladeira do Sá, Laranjeiras. Chaplain.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Ilhorreria.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
Thursday.
JAMES T. HOUSTON,
Pastor.

SAILORS MISSION.—163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Ser-
vices at 2 p. m. every Sunday.
FRANCIS CURRAN,
Missionary.

PINHEIRO & TROUT

SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS
107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON, IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SANTOS and São PAULO.

MAURICIO SWAIN,

Mechanical Engineer

CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

CARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE

WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

JAMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants

113 WALL STREET
NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL EXPRESS

Receive and forward parcels to and from Rio de Janeiro
and New-York.

Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip.
Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 8, Rua São Pedro.

PHILADELPHIA — 1876

EXPOSITION MEDAL

MARC FERREZ'S

BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views
taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality

88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

W. R. CASSELS & CO.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies

in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this
market for competition with those of European origin, has been
for many years a specialty of their business, and references to
the various manufacturers they represent, which are kindly
permitted,—will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they pos-
sess and have successfully employed for this purpose.
Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hard-
ware, machinery, domestic goods, specialties, etc., are
respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceded
whenever special and extensive conditions are tendered by
manufacturers.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE PROSPECTS.

The question raised by the New York
correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* re-
lative to the position which Brazil now oc-
cupies in the American coffee market, is one
which merits thoughtful consideration. The
United States has been, and must continue
to be Brazil's best customer; and coffee will
continue to be Brazil's chief article of export.
Owing to the peculiar conditions of labor
and society in Brazil, there is as yet no
industry which can take the place of coffee
raising, and this one product will there-
fore continue to be, as heretofore, the chief
source of wealth and revenue. The question
of supremacy among producing countries
and of successful competition in consuming
markets is therefore one of vital importance.

At a low estimate, coffee forms not less
than three-fifths of the annual export of the
whole country. It is the one product upon
which foreign exchanges are based, and from
which private fortunes are made. It is the
one industry which centres within itself the
greater part of the slave labor of the coun-
try, which contains the largest investments
of capital, which gives financial and com-
mercial standing to the empire, and which
is the most carefully nursed and protected
by the government. It is an industry upon
which to-day is actually based the stability
and permanence of this government. In
this assumption we neither over-rate the
product nor under-rate the government.
The conditions of life here are such that
manual labor is degraded and agriculture
is made almost wholly dependent upon ser-
vile labor. With this element of labor coffee
is the only product which can stand the
waste and yield large returns. The sugar
output is large, it is true; but it is less pro-
fitable in itself, forms a small item in the
export list beside coffee, and is subjected to
a closer competition and to more arbitrary
influences such as classifications, tariffs,
etc. It can therefore neither take the place
of coffee, nor fill up any great gap which
may be caused by a decline in the coffee
trade. Coffee must therefore stand alone as
the chief wealth-producing product of the
country—at least for many years to come.

However desirable and necessary it may
be that Brazil should emancipate herself
from this dependence upon one industry,
such emancipation can only take place
gradually and in connection with other
less necessary changes in her social and po-
litical life. There must be radical changes
in her labor system, so that the stimulus and
economy of free labor may be brought to
bear upon the many products now con-
sidered unprofitable. There must be rad-
ical changes in her taxation and land laws,
so that there may grow up the multitude
of small industries which will render the
country self-supporting, and more produc-
tive. There must be radical changes in her
colonization laws and in the many laws
which define the status of aliens, so that
there may be better inducements for im-
migration, and greater encouragement to free
labor and small farming. And then there
must be radical changes in her revenue laws,
so that her agriculturists may not be so

heavily burdened in their competition with
foreign countries. All these changes will
tend to develop other needed industries, and,
at the same time, they can not fail to put
the coffee planter in a better position and
to enable him to meet more successfully the
sharp competition of other coffee-producing
countries. The simple announcement that
Brazil is losing ground in the United States
should be more than sufficient to call at-
tention to these necessary reforms; it should
be sufficient to secure their adoption without
one moment's delay.

Some nine months ago we republished
important statistical articles regarding the
coffee production and consumption of the
world. The statistics were compiled by
Professor Berg, of Batavia, Java, and covered
the production of coffee throughout the
world for a term of eight years, 1871 to
1878 inclusive. He also compiled a table
showing the comparative production of all
countries for the years 1855, 1865 and the
annual average for 1876-1878. By this
table it was shown that the total produc-
tion since 1855 had increased 47 ½ per
cent.—the increase in consumption for the
same period being 53 per cent. According
to countries it was shown that while in
the East the production had increased at
about the average rate for the whole world,
that of Brazil had increased only 38 per
cent.—or nearly 10 per cent. below the
average. Compared with other American
countries it was shown that while Brazil's
increase for the last quarter century was
only 38 per cent., that of the West Indies
was 42 ½ per cent., that of other South
American countries nearly 61 per cent., and
that of Central America 82 ½ per cent. We
are not aware that these suggestive figures
occasioned either comment or alarm among
the planters and rulers of Brazil, and yet
they indicated in the plainest terms possible
not only that Brazil is falling behind, but
also that her supremacy is being contested
by two countries lying between her and her
best customer. At that time, however, the
Brazilian government was pursuing that
will-with-the-wisp, electoral reform, and the
danger passed unnoticed.

The recent statement of the *Journal's* New
York correspondent, however, brings up the
question anew, and in a manner that can
not possibly be overlooked. The United
States is by far the largest coffee-consuming
nation in the world, and in 1879 70 per cent.
of her purchases came from Brazil. In 1880
this purchase fell to 54 per cent.—a dimi-
nution of 14 per cent. in one year. And
this decrease took place notwithstanding the
production of a large crop in Brazil, and the
existence of improved facilities of commu-
nication. In the same period the import
of coffee from Venezuela, Central America and
Haiti increased nearly 46 per cent. (45.9%)
—the increase for Central America alone
being a little over 52 per cent.

The significance of these figures can not
be overlooked. It is true that the clearances
at this port during 1880 show an increase to
Europe and elsewhere, but not in a suf-
ficient degree to counterbalance the decrease
in shipments to the United States. We have
therefore the plain facts to consider that in

1880 there was a decrease in the total ex-
ports of the country, and a large decrease
in the exports to the United States. We have
to consider that the imports into the United
States from certain contiguous countries
were nearly doubled in the same year. We
have also to consider that Central America
alone increased her product 82 ½ per cent.
during the last quarter century, and increased
her export to the United States over 52 per
cent. during the past year. It is clear there-
fore that Brazil is losing ground before this
competition, and that, too, in her largest and
best market. It is evident, also, that this
change is likely to be permanent unless im-
mediate steps be taken to recover lost ground
and to place Brazilian coffee culture in a
better position to meet this growing com-
petition.

In the first place Brazil should not over-
look the advantages enjoyed by these Cen-
tral American and South American states.
They produce coffee easily and of a prime
quality. They are much nearer the Amer-
ican markets. They are rapidly increas-
ing their product. And they are encour-
aging a reciprocal trade with their best
customer. With a continuance of peace
they will rapidly augment their product,
and it will enjoy the advantage of finding a
ready market. They are progressive, and
are seeking improved facilities of cultivation
in order to lessen the cost of production.
And finally, they are not burdened with
the institution of slavery. As far as Mexico
and Central America are concerned, the
outlook is one which is decidedly adverse
to Brazil. The completion of the proposed
ship canals and of one or more of the
projected railways will center there a large
part of the world's commerce. That means
a ready market for all the coffee the coun-
try can produce. Then, too, the recent
railway enterprises in Mexico, by which
the country is to be traversed by trunk
lines built with American capital and con-
necting with American railways, means
another powerful competitor in coffee pro-
duction at no distant day. Mexico pro-
duces a superior quality of coffee, and at
the minimum of cost. Together with the
Central American states she can supply the
world. Already the country is filling with
coffee orchards, and many of them are
owned and managed by Americans. Those
who are acquainted with the spirit of
American industry, know that this will
result in the use of the best labor-saving
machinery, of improved methods of cultiva-
tion, of economical management, and of a
decided decrease in the cost of production.
The management of Mexican railways by
Americans will afford rapid and cheap
transportation, thus enabling the Mexican
product to dominate in American markets.
And the absence of export taxes will sup-
plement the advantages of cultivation and
contiguity to such a degree that the Brazil-
ian planter will be totally unable to com-
pete. These are not idle speculations;
they are living possibilities which will inevi-
tably be realized in the near future.

To meet these emergencies what is Brazil
doing? What measures is she taking to
keep pace with the times? Simply nothing!

The same wasteful cultivation of fifty years ago endures to-day. The planters are more interested in politics than in the improvement of their estates and methods of cultivation. Manual labor is left to the slave and the country is literally impoverished by white idlers. Slave labor has prevented a free development of agriculture and has dwarfed it through waste, and improvidence, and crime. The excessive cost of transportation has swallowed up part of the profits of labor, and the government has absorbed the rest in export and impost taxes. Free labor has been repulsed through the influence of slavery and of class legislation, and with it the country has lost the many benefits which would have grown out of a system of small farming. In view of these unfavorable conditions, what kind of resistance can Brazil offer to the competition of her northern neighbors? The evils of which we speak still endure, and no effort is making to remedy them. Slavery, immigrant restrictions, the great estates with their special privileges, the excessive tax on transfers, excessive transportation charges, export duties—all these evils stand in the way and debar Brazil from a fair chance in the contest. Unless they can be swept away she must inevitably lose.

WHAT IS SAID AND THOUGHT OF BRAZIL ABROAD.

Nations like individuals have their flatterers and detractors. No one ignores that for every eulogy are to be counted a hundred slanders. The society that reads, analyzes and comments on what is written in the world outside of us, is often astonished at the boldness of certain writers who, without studying or knowing the uses and customs of a nation, without having been a sufficient time in a country and having in view only the gaining of popularity, invent fables and distort everything that they record. Those who follow the advice of the French sage to only use words for thought, and thought for truth and virtue, are rare. The imitators of the Rattazzi's "A vol d'oiseau" swarm everywhere and like a pernicious weed always leave in the earth a poisonous germ that reproduces itself.

Thus it is that Brazil, a new country that has the defect to seek with ardent impetuosity to take rank with other nations whose advanced state of civilization cost them centuries of painful labor, is unfairly represented by *soi-disant* travelers of doubtful education, by inexperienced diplomats who rarely leave their picturesque residences in Petropolis, and by foreign journalists whose only interests are those of the exchange operations in which they, or their friends, are concerned. The good and consciences are exceptions to the rule; *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*.

Abundant proof of what we advance is to be found in the celebrated books *Brazil and the Brazilians*, *Voyage au Brésil* and the periodical *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, the property of Mr. William Scully, that involves itself in politics, at times defending, at times attacking ministers.

That the intimate friend, the factotum of Mr. Simbão, and the aggressor of the Sarauva ministry may not have the field all to himself, another journal, the Rio News, of Saxon origin and ownership, now appears on the scene in the capital of the empire.

Among its erroneous and unfavorable appreciations of the country, the new prophet, the Rio News, carps with philosophy (of composition) upon the evils that menace this poor Brazil, and paints in dark colors a sad picture of our financial situation. As this and other weekly journals only circulate abroad, the Rio News crosses the ocean to feed the curiosity of the islanders who dominate the commercial world.

For once, however, the doctrines of the Rio News were not accepted as orthodox, thanks to a strong, irresistible, judicious and highly esteemed champion who, taking up the gloves, destroyed the apprehensions that perchance the pseudo-journalist may have wished to inculcate in the minds of the moneyed world of the city of London.

It is the venerable Mr. Clark, the respected correspondent of the *Journal du Commerce*, who is heard, who destroys the criticism of the Rio News, and shows the conceit in which Brazil is held in London where her most vital interests, her credit and her finances are discussed.

[Here follows the comments of the *Journal*'s London correspondent, which we have already published.]

In default of diplomatic agents who hasten to refute in the press the unjust accusation with which we are calumniated, and who seek to reestablish

the truth of facts, adulterated for the other side of the Atlantic, we fulfill the grateful duty of reproducing in our columns, as a proof of gratitude, the sensible consideration of the Nestor of Brazilian journalistic correspondents.—*Artista*, Rio Grande, Feb. 25.

It is a matter of sincere regret on our part that our good, bucolic friend, the *Artista*, should have gone so far astray in its estimate of our work and motives. It was bad enough when a transatlantic critic accused us of error and melancholy conclusions, but that our Rio Grande contemporary, who has said so many kind things of us heretofore, should now impugn not only our opinions but our motives likewise, is almost quite too exquisitely bad for anything. We are seriously tempted to withdraw from the arena altogether, and to meddle no more with meaningless budgets and misleading politicians. We had some vague idea that by exposing an unworthy legislative trick, and by placing the present financial and commercial situation of the country before the public in a straight-forward, business-like manner, we should be rendering the aforesaid public a valuable service. But the *Artista* thinks otherwise. There was a time—when the *Artista*'s friends were not in power—when these criticisms were lauded as relevant services to the country; but unhappily that time has passed. The very same class of criticisms are now transformed into errors and calumnies.

Has the *Artista* ever taken into consideration the simple fact that not one single statement of ours has yet been disproved? Does it not see that in contesting the conclusions—not the facts—drawn from one of five subjects criticised in THE NEWS, Mr. Clark admits both the facts and the conclusions involved in the other four? Does it not know that the public documents from which our figures were taken are open to all, and that it is a very easy task to disprove our statements, providing they are false? Does it not know that the excuse advanced in behalf of these evils of government—the "ardent impetuosity" of a new nation to "take rank" with older nations—is nothing less than ridiculous twaddle? Does it believe that there is any possible justification for a willfully dishonorable act? Is it serious in its assertion that Mr. Fletcher's book, "Brazil and the Brazilians,"—a book which painted the whole country in the rosiest of rose color—that this book "unfairly represented" Brazil, and that its missionary author is a man of "doubtful education?" Does the *Artista* think that we can fulfill our duty as a commercial journal by suppressing and distorting facts, and by keeping the guilt on the fingerbread always to the front?

But enough of questions! Valuable as is the interrogation point to every well-equipped journalist, it is but a nipping beside the hard-headed exclamation point and the well-rounded period. It takes the first to unearth facts, but the latter to knock men down with them. As a commercial journal, and as the representative of a class of men who have large investments and business interests at stake in this country, we esteem it our plain duty to inquire into every act and purpose which may have an influence upon them—and then to tell the truth. We make it a point to get our facts and figures from responsible sources and to quote our authorities; if our conclusions don't suit, then our readers can take the facts and work out their own. As the *Artista* well knows, our comments on the present situation of financial and business affairs were based on incontestable facts; if it believes that our deductions were a bit of "composite philosophy" then let us have a philosophical mixture of its own brewing—and let us have the truth! And while our esteemed colleague is engaged in this little task, we trust that it will not forget to explain whether it was "ardent

impetuosity," or something else, which led to the announcement of a surplus in the budget, when that measure actually shows a deficit of over twelve thousand contos

THE PORT OF NATAL.

This little known port has been generally regarded as a difficult and dangerous one. This opinion is undoubtedly based on the circumstance that the steamers of the coasting line, the *Navegação Brasileira*, do not enter it, but take on and discharge passengers and freight in the roadstead outside of the bar. Recently, marked attention has been called to the matter by a statement published by the Natal papers to the effect that a heavily laden British steamer, the *Mayfield*, had entered and left the port without difficulty. The publication of this statement called out with commendable promptness an order from the minister of agriculture to the president of the province to furnish the government with a full report of the facts of the case.

Through the kindness of Col. W. Milnor Roberts we are enabled to give the following notes regarding the port. Mr. Roberts says:

"I studied this port as far as I was able from the clear description in the 'Coast of Brazil,' and from personal observation from where the steamer laid at anchor outside of and quite near to the reef. The 'Coast of Brazil,' a work published by the United States hydrographic office, contains the following description of the port, compiled from various sources:

The entrance to the Rio Grande do Norte is about midway between Points Genipaba and Pinto. The locality is well marked by the Morros Morecego and Pinto, both on the south side of the entrance, and respectively 295 and 420 feet in height. The Morro Morecego is a barren sand-dune that shows white in comparison with the Morro Pinto, which is a dark wooded prominence, visible about 25 miles. On the north side of the river, about on the parallel of the entrance, there is a rounded eminence that is also a good mark, and visible about 18 miles.

The bank of soundings on the parallel of the entrance commences about 10 miles from the land; from thence the depth decreases very rapidly for 2 miles, and is about 8 fathoms at 7 miles east of the entrance; inside of this the water shoals very gradually until close to the reef, where the depth is 6 fathoms.

The lighthouse of Tres Reis Magos is a round tower, built on an old fort of the same name that stands on the reef; the light is a fixed bright light, elevated 43 feet above mean sea level, and visible 12 miles. The fort is a six-sided stone structure, built on the reef fronting the entrance. (Lat. 5°45'05"S.; Long. 35°14'20"W.)

The entrance to the river is formed by a break in the reef that fronts the shores on each side. The southern ridge is uncovered at low water, and extends ½ mile north of the south point (½ mile from lighthouse to end of reef). The northern ridge is always covered; it is connected with the north shore by a shoal; its outer edge is in line with the southern ledge, with a channel between them, 100 yards wide and 7 fathoms deep in the center and toward the end of the south ridge, but not over 16 to 20 feet on the north side. The edge of the northern reef curves abruptly to the southward for 300 yards; thus forming, with the southern ridge, a basin 2 cables (1200 feet) long, north and south, by 150 yards (450 feet) wide, with depths varying between 16 feet and 9 fathoms (54 feet); the greatest depth is found close to the southern ledge, which forms a perfect natural breakwater to this little harbor or basin.

The west edge of this basin is formed by a bank of sand, that is the bar of the river; this bank makes out from the south point of the northern reef, and connects with another that makes out from the south point of the entrance; the depth of water on this bank is 13 feet, except over the narrowest part, where there is a channel 14 feet 6 inches deep at low water. This bar is marked by two buoys, one planted close to the edge of the northern reef, the other on the bank bordering the south point of entrance, but inside of the bar. A third buoy is planted on the east side of the channel at the bend of the river.

Vessels bound to this port should make the land south of the parallel of the entrance in order to

* The rise at high spring tides being 10½ feet, the depth at that time in the deepest part of the channel is 25 feet.—W. M. R.

avoid being driven to leeward by the current that invariably sets to the northward, and is strongest as the coast is approached. . . . The channel (in the river) is 1 cable (600 feet) wide and from 23 to 32 feet deep at low water. . . . The lead must be kept in constant use so as to avoid the shoal water on each side. . . . It is high water, full and change at 5 h (p.m.); springs rise 10 feet 6 inches. Variation, in 1873, 11° 30' W. The current of the ebb is very strong in the river; vessels should not attempt to enter at any other time than slack water, and particularly during the ebb, which at the entrance and inside of the reef, has no regular direction, but is subject to frequent changes and violent eddies.

Steamers find no difficulty in going up to the anchorage abreast of the town, but sailing vessels are often obliged to beat up, or make half boards with a flood tide, as the wind is rarely, if ever, so far south as to hinder this evolution in the river.

Looking at this entrance in view of the clear description in the 'Coast of Brazil,' I consider this a fine entrance, and a remarkably safe, good harbor inside. There is a safe depth for vessels drawing 12 feet at any time of the tide. At high tide there is depth for vessels drawing 20 feet or more—with 14½ feet in low tide and 25 feet in high spring tide in the deepest part of the channel.

The reef is a splendid breakwater. It may be 400 meters long, above the lighthouse, and 600 meters on the southern, or landward side of the lighthouse, but with no considerable amount of water behind it south of the fort. The waves break freely on the reef, but it is calm inside.

Possibly by driving a line of piles, beginning back of the reef as soon as holding ground for the piles could be found, at an angle of about 45 degrees with the reef, the tidal flow might be prevented from spreading and be changed so as to cut away a part of the shoal. I doubt whether there is any actual need of doing any work whatever at this entrance.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Ayres Herald, March 8.

—The custom house receipts for February, were \$1,104,070.74.

—It is intended to place buoys inside the port of Bahía Blanca.

—Captain Manton received to-day [March 4] the authority of the national government for the establishment of a telephone centre for his Gower-Bell system.

—The municipal board of health is preparing a set of regulations which shall tend to the improvement of the hygienic condition of the public markets.

—Quintas, chacras, and camps, are sadly in need of rain. The gardens in and about the city are especially dry, and flowers, fruit and vegetables are suffering greatly.

—A branch railway having been projected by Sr. Casares, from Dolores to Ajó, there is a probability of our having another good paying line soon, besides those we already have, which are all doing a good business.

—Our colleague *La Nación* says that one of Dr. Rocha's first acts on coming into power will be the expropriation of the Southern Railway which he considers a measure of the very highest importance to the southern towns in this province.

—In politics there is nothing new to report as far as this republic is concerned. The country has arrived at a state in which changes may not be effected with any rapidity, and the general appearance of things in political circles is far more stable than it has been for some time.

—Alex Rodanow was arrested in Boston, United States, on January 15th, for using the mails for a swindling operation. This is the same affair that is being advertised in several papers in the Plate, and a swindle from beginning to end. The *Herald* has before cautioned the public against this concern, which is a fraud on the face of it.—[We believe that similar advertisements have appeared in this city. The swindle was sufficiently apparent, however, to deceive only the few who are innocent enough to believe that a superior "gold, hunting case watch" can be sold at "22\$000"—say \$10.—Eds. NEWS.]

—Exports during the month (Feb. 1 to 28)—15,557 salted ox and 8,172 salted horse hides, 167,690 dry ox and 31,451 dry horse hides, 616 pipes tallow, 3,018 boxes tallow, 124 lbs. hair, 25,463 lbs. wool, 2,899 lbs. skins, 15,222 bags corn, 1,799 bags wheat, 1,250 bags flour, 25,609 bags linseed.—*Woodgate Bros' circular*.

—By Mr. Woodgate's circular it will be seen that the exports of linseed during the month of February were 25,609 bags, which is a most significant fact, pointing to a new source of wealth and a new field of industry. We commend these figures to our camp friends, as they may find that a few squares of flax would help out the yearly balance sheet.

—On Sunday [March 6], the handsome building destined for the Italian exhibition, was opened for inspection by the representatives of the press and other persons of distinction. A sumptuous lunch was served, at which speeches were made and good wishes expressed, and the verdict of all present was highly creditable to the promoters of this laudable undertaking. The building will be solemnly inaugurated on Sunday, the 20th inst.

—A cargo of 700 tons of coal and 100 tons of wood from the Straits of Magellan, is now [March 4] 12 days out and will soon be here. A United States gunboat has taken 200 tons, and finds it satisfactory coal. Mr. Stant is here to procure additional machinery and will return in a few weeks. The mine is about 130 miles west of Sandy Point, and is not as many have supposed the old mine at Sandy Point, on which work has been abandoned.

—The great heat and protracted spell of dry weather we have had, has given rise in many parts of the country to serious fears of a drought, the consequences of which would be very disastrous for sheep-farmers and breeders of cattle. We are happy to hear, however, from different parts of the country, that a sufficient rain has fallen to avert this dreaded calamity, and so we may still hope for the best as far as this is concerned. In the city, the want of rain is much felt, and many persons, whose cisterns have dried up, are reduced to the necessity of buying water for their daily use.

—Mr. Stant, C.E., who left a few months ago to take part in the working of the coal-mines, &c., at and near the Straits of Magellan, has just returned to this city, bringing golden accounts of the wonders and riches of the almost unknown regions he has visited. There can be no doubt about the richness of the coal mines, which hitherto have not been worked to any depth, and which are full of promise, as are also many other things which may be worked to the greatest advantage. Mr. Stant's geological knowledge and large practical experience have enabled him to read, if not all, at least a considerable part of the catalogue of treasures enclosed in the bowels of the earth, and growing upon its surface in those parts, which have not been explored, at least for centuries, by any human being. Among other things, there are gigantic cypress trees so thick round that a man cannot enclose them in his embrace, and which must certainly be the growth of centuries. It would take too long to recapitulate at present all that has been told us of this land of promise; though we hope to do so with fuller data at our command before long.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Rio Grande do Sul provincial assembly was opened on the 7th inst.

—The January receipts of the Uruguayana (Rio Grande do Sul) custom house were 30,288\$466.

—The recent registry under the new electoral reform law has developed only 422 voters in Macaé.

—Thirty slaves received their letters of freedom at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 26th ult., under the present distribution of the emancipation fund.

—The provincial postal department of São Paulo has received ten street letter boxes from the director-general of the postoffice for use in the cities of São Paulo and Santos.

—According to an official notice the government has permitted Victor Hugo to resign his position as *deputado* to the Santa Leopoldina colony, province of Espírito Santo.

—Santa Catharina journals of the 5th inst. note the arrival at Guarapua of several Indian chiefs who are to accompany the expedition to the Sete Quedas falls on the Rio Paraná.

—The province of Pará contains 270 primary schools, of which 174 are for males, 71 for females, and 5 mixed. The number of pupils matriculated in 1880 was 12,102.

—According to the last advices 414 slaves have been liberated in Rio Grande do Sul at a cost of the emancipation fund of 260,000\$. There still remains the sum of 159,894\$155 to be expended.

—A telegraph station was inaugurated at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 17th inst. It was the subject of congratulatory dispatches between the minister of agriculture and the provincial government.

—The number of slaves liberated in the province of Minas Geraes up to the 9th inst., under the emancipation law, was 1,078. The total expenditure was 967,734\$400 leaving 71,457\$863 yet to be expended.

—Up to the 17th inst. only 738 voters had been registered at São Paulo.

—The February receipts of the Pernambuco postoffice were 10,252\$990.

—The balance of deposits remaining in the provincial savings bank of Goyaz on the 31st of December, 1880, was 171,008\$514.

—The Pedro II hospital of Pernambuco has received a donation of 8,076\$ from the Rev. Dr. José Ferreira Garcia Diniz, of Lisbon.

—The minister of finance has directed that all the material for the Sant'Anna lighthouse, of Maranhão, shall be admitted free of duty.

—The second half of the Ypiranga grand prize was drawn by an Uruguayan peon, named Calisto, a laborer in one of the Pelotas slaughter houses.

—A republican club was organized in Santos on the 17th inst. A delegate to the São Paulo republican congress, to be held in April, was chosen, and also a committee to draft statutes for the government of the club.

—The *Tribuna Liberal*, of São Paulo, is informed that a movement has been inaugurated in that city for the establishment of a school for the Italian colony located there. The enterprise is to be carried out through subscriptions to stock.

—A dispute took place between two men at Paranapecua, São Paulo, on the 18th ult. in which a huge knife played a prominent part. Flaminio de Araujo e Silva died soon after, and the owner of the playful blade, Manoel João de Abreu, was arrested.

—Since the adoption of the emancipation law the province of Pará has liberated 137 slaves, at an expense of 68,385\$999. The total amount of the quotas of the province of 1875 and 1880, is 156,762\$006, from which it will be seen there remains an unexpended balance of 88,376\$007.

—Law No. 40, of the last provincial assembly of São Paulo, authorizes the president to pay a premium of 4,000\$ for the best work on that province, its resources, guarantees, advantages, and the facilities offered to immigrants. The successful work will be translated into German and Italian.

—Law No. 36, of the last São Paulo provincial assembly, authorizes the expenditure of 150,000\$ in the acquisition of immigrants. Of this amount, 30,000\$ is to be expended in building an immigrants' house, and the remainder will be expended in aiding the immigrants with steamship and railway passages.

—The *Commercial* of Rio Grande do Sul has declared against the great lottery evil which has recently occupied so much attention throughout the empire. It is a good example which should be followed by every respectable newspaper in the empire.

—An investigation of the good qualities of a revolver which a Campinas merchant, named Valentim Nardelli, wished to sell to Manoel de Barros Duarte a few days ago, resulted in a practical illustration which Nardelli will not soon forget. Of course the customer knew how to use the pistol; but it went off unexpectedly and now Nardelli is trying to recover.

—Several sugar planters, engineers, and professional men of the province of Parahyba have petitioned the imperial government for guarantees of interest on some central sugar mills which they wish to establish there. The petitioners are all prominent men, some of them wealthy, and yet they can not muster enterprise enough to start a sugar mill without a government guarantee!

—A slave woman was found crying in a Pernambuco street on the 6th inst., and, when interrogated, said that she had been badly beaten by her mistress and then sent to her master's office to be punished still further. She carried a note and a *palmatoria*. The note read as follows: "Give this *maridada* nine dozen blows, or I will give them myself." An examination showed the poor creature to be covered with wounds and scars.

—One half of the grand prize of the Ypiranga lottery was drawn by two shoemakers and five other persons, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. Among the shoemakers' partners were an apprentice boy, a washerwoman, and two slave women. They paid 1\$000 each for the half ticket, and after paying imposts and commissions, will be entitled to 64,285\$714 each. As might have been expected, there was a slight difference of opinion among the partners at the very outset.

—A lottery ticket-broker of S. Paulo was recently victimized, as he alleges, by an unknown party who sold him a falsified half ticket of the Ypiranga lottery. The number called for a 500\$ prize, and the broker paid 245\$ for the half ticket. On presenting it at the lottery office for payment it was discovered that the number had been altered by passing other figures upon it. The broker was arrested, and proceedings have been begun against him. He complains that the police have made no effort to discover the real counterfeiter, and that he is the victim of a double injustice.

—An abolitionist society was organized at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, on the 13th inst.

—The planters' club of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, held a meeting on the 6th inst. and passed resolutions in favor of a provincial fair, and against the new tax on imported slaves. The practical needs of agriculture do not seem to have received the slightest attention.

—The presentation of Mr. Martins Hoyer as a candidate to the General Assembly for Maranhão has created no slight opposition among the *tolerant reformers* of that little burg. In opposition it is urged that he is a Calvinist, and a Danish subject.

—The proprietor of the *Santa Officio*, of Pará, Arthur Soares da Costa, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment, with a corresponding fine, for publishing injurious charges against the inspector and dispatchers of the Pará custom house. It is not stated whether the charges were true, or not.

—The *Tribuna Liberal*, of São Paulo, of the 17th inst., says that Dr. Martin Francisco Junior met Dr. Climaco Barbosa in the Café Americano the day before and administered to him the merited correction for an insult. *Apoio!* But did he knock Dr. Climaco down—or simply talk to him?

—At a second meeting of a planters' club at São Fidélis, Rio de Janeiro, on the 6th inst., a number of persons withdrew because of the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the club should take part in politics, and that agriculture should be a secondary feature. And that's about the measure of nine-tenths of all the planters' clubs throughout the empire.

—A Taquary (Rio Grande do Sul) paper states that the body of one Nicholas Collins was found about a league and a half from that place on the 20th ult. in a frightful state of mutilation. The body was literally covered with bruises and gashes. The murdered man was a German, a resident of that locality, and was known as a good citizen. He leaves a large family. Nothing is said of the murderer, nor of the cause of the crime.

—The monotony of life in the village of S. Pedro, São Paulo, was broken somewhat on the 13th inst. by an attempted murder, and a successful homicide. The population has not enjoyed so rare a day in years. In the first case one Candido Nogueira tried to kill an old man with a bill hook, but succeeded only in breaking his arm and inflicting several ugly wounds. In the second case one João Guilherme Blamies killed a friend accidentally with a gunshot. João had got into a dispute with a deperate character named José Antonio de Lima, who tried to kill him with a knife, but was disarmed. José went for another knife, and João got his gun, and João's friend interfered to prevent further bloodshed and was accidentally shot. S. Pedro is a good place to avoid.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The resignation of Joseph Lynch, Esq., as superintendent of the Leopoldina railway, is announced.

—The *Diário da Bahia* says that work on the "Bahia e Minas" railway is now considerably advanced. At present, 130 kilometers of line are explored, 45 are located, and 10 constructed, ready for the rails.

—The Paulista company has concluded a contract with the São Paulo provincial government for the construction of a branch line from Louveira to Itatiba. The gauge will be the same as that of the trunk line.

—Law No. 32 of the last provincial assembly of São Paulo authorizes the extension of the Sorocabana railway from Boituva to Tietê on the same terms and conditions governing the building of the section between Baneirava and Boituva.

—The subscriptions for 7,000 shares of the Paulista railway company for the construction of the Belem do Descalvado and Itatiba branches were closed on the 19th inst. The total number of subscriptions received amounted to 21,313 shares.

—It is announced that the Western railway company of Minas, has sufficient material now on hand to complete the line. Two locomotives are expected this month. The company expects to open traffic through to S. João del-Rei some time in June next.

—Relative to the alleged necessity for reducing rates on the Itatiré railway, Ceará, the minister of agriculture has applied to the chief engineer of the line for information as to whether the reduction will be advantageous to the road and to the province.

—According to the contractor's report the total cost of the Dom Pedro II railway extension from São João do Barbaena, Minas Geraes, including the cost of the final surveys, 53,858\$296, amounted to 3,559,286\$052. The last provisional survey cost 49,636\$760. The length of the extension is 15 kilometers. The total cost of the road, with all its branches and stock, now exceeds 90,000,000\$.

—The Santo Amaro railway of Bahia was formally inaugurated on the 15th inst.

—The definite surveys of the Ceará railway are reported as finally completed.

—Renewed complaints are made of delays in the transportation of freight on the Leopoldina railway. —Two vessels, the *Marcellus* and *Faustier*, arrived at Santos on the 14th inst. with rails, telegraph material, etc., for the Bragança railway.

—The station of Angico on the "Camocim e Sobral" railway, Ceará, was inaugurated on the 14th inst., thus opening a further extension of 19 1/2 kilometers to traffic.

—The November returns of the Dom Pedro II railway, just published, show that the total receipts of the month were 1,207,323\$921, against 1,021,060\$480 in the same month of 1879.

—The call for subscriptions in the United States to the stock and bonds of the Mexican National Railway Company realized a total subscription of over \$12,000,000. The amount required is \$7,500,000.

—The December receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway were 119,592\$320, and the expenditures 81,227\$469, leaving a balance of 38,364\$851. The net surplus for the half year ending December 31, was 254,776\$449.

—In response to the complaints which have come from the province of Paraná regarding the state of the works on the railway now constructing there, the minister of agriculture has resolved to send thither an engineer of his own choice to investigate.

—The Canada Pacific railway contract has been finally sanctioned by the Dominion Parliament. The company will receive a subsidy from the Canadian government of 25,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000 in money for constructing 2,500 miles of railway.

—At a meeting of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway shareholders on the 13th inst. it was announced by the president of the board of directors, Dr. Falcão Filho, that the financial condition of the company is not good, that it has urgent and heavy obligations which must be attended to at once, that the line requires the immediate appropriation of money for its preservation, and that the directors require the authorization of the shareholders to meet these emergencies. A commission of three was appointed to report upon the condition of the company.

—An interesting case was recently decided by the United States Supreme Court relative to the rights of foreign railway bond-holders. In 1869 the state of Florida undertook to aid two railways with its credit, and to that end issued its bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000 which were exchanged for the bonds of the railways dollar for dollar. The state bonds were afterwards sold to capitalists in Holland. In time the roads defaulted upon the interest to their bonds given to the state, and the state in turn defaulted upon its own bonds given to the companies and sold to the Dutch capitalists. The supreme court of the state declared the state bonds to be null and void, because of a want of authority to issue them, and the railway companies sought to avoid payment of their bonds because of some technical fault in their authorization. The state bonds being null and void the Dutch bondholders brought suit for the railway bonds held by the state and the lien securing them. The Supreme Court decided that the present holders of the state bonds "are in the position of purchasers for value and in good faith, and are entitled to relief accordingly;" that, "although the state bonds are clearly unconstitutional and void, the railroad companies are not free from responsibility under the statutory mortgages;" that "the bonds as obligations of the state are void but as against the companies which actually put them out, they are good" and "the companies are estopped from setting up their unconstitutionality;" and that "a statutory lien in the nature of a first mortgage was given to the state on the property of the companies, and that the Governor has full power to take possession of the roads and sell them and hold the proceeds for the redemption of the state bonds held by bona fide holders."

—The export of bread-stuff from the United States last year amounted to a total value of \$263,295,357, against \$237,201,889 in 1879.

—An advance statement of the superintendent of the census gives the approximate population of the United States in 1880 as 50,152,866. The revised reports may change this total somewhat. The population in 1870 was 38,555,983.

—A TELEGRAM from the city of Mexico, under date of January 7, states that "the prospect of a heavy crop in Cordoba this year is so good that coffee has gone down to \$9 per hundred weight." The increasing production of coffee in Mexico and Central America, and the rapid building of railway lines through Mexico to connect with American lines, are significant omens for the future of coffee production.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,
the French packet of the 15th., and Royal
Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the
commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights
and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct
judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash monthly in advance)

Subscription for one year in Brazil,	\$20.00
do do for six months do	10.00
do do for one year in the United States,	\$10.00
do do for six months do	5.00
do do for one year in Great Britain,	£2 0 0
do do for six months do	£1 0 0

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year.
Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879.
Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Pedro.

Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,
194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1881.

ACCORDING to the census of 1872 the population of the imperial district of Rio de Janeiro, including the city and the outlying suburbs, was 274,972. Of that total, 226,033 persons were classified as free, and 48,939 as slaves. The free population was divided into 152,723 Brazilians and 73,310 foreigners—the former being composed of 77,872 males and 74,851 females. The total number of males in the free population, including foreigners, was 133,880. Under the new electoral reform law all legal voters are required to register themselves on fixed days and in accordance with certain prescribed regulations. The registry in this city, just closed, shows a total of only 6,561 qualified voters, a number ridiculously small in proportion to the population. The reports coming in from other parts of the empire show similar results, from which it would seem that there is either a corrupt administration of the law, a general apathy on the part of voters, or a decided restriction in the right of suffrage.

THE continuation of petty thieving and house-breaking in this city, which have become events of daily occurrence, is a matter which our colleagues of the city press should urge upon the attention of the minister of justice. It is idle to appeal to the police authorities for they are both negligent and incapable. The policemen are always conspicuously absent from the scene, and the higher officials are always indifferent or obstructive. And in the meantime, the thieves and burglars are growing more and more audacious and successful. Under the existing state of things the victim of a robbery has not only no recourse, but he is made to feel by the authorities that it is he who has offended against the law. We submit that this abnormal state of affairs can not continue. There must be more and better protection for life and property, and there must be some measure of justice for those who are now the victims of outrage and lawlessness. We can not advise any one to take the law into his own hands, but until there is some relief afforded by the police authorities, the companionship of a revolver, and its use in an emergency, is very strongly recommended.

ON the 18th instant the minister of agriculture issued directions to the Brazilian legation at Washington to forward all the information that could be obtained relative to the cultivation of rice-corn, or Pampas rice, in the western part of the United States. This action of the minister is a matter for sincere congratulation. It is a measure which not only looks to the introduction of a new food product into the

country, but it is also a humane provision against the terrible ravages of famine which usually attend the great *sécheresses* of the northern provinces. Should this new cereal prove adapted to the soil and climate, and should it confirm the reports of its ability to withstand the effects of drouth, it must necessarily become an invaluable addition to the food products of the country. A native of the tropics itself, and of a country subject to regular drouths, there seems to be little doubt as to its successful growth in Brazil. Its introduction can not be otherwise than a national benefit and we trust that while the minister of agriculture is seeking all needed information on the subject he will also obtain sufficient seed for practical experiments both here and in the north.

THE many friends of the American minister, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, will be pleased to learn that his course here with relation to the question of emancipation was warmly approved at home, not only by his friends but by President Hayes and his cabinet. Minister Hilliard had every reason to believe that the exercise of his private influence in behalf of the emancipation of slavery could not possibly offend a government which had just liberated four millions of slaves at so great a cost—and in that belief he adopted a course which reflects the highest credit upon him both as a man and as the representative of a great nation. In the United States the evils of slavery and the benefits of free labor have been practically and thoroughly tested. Time and experience have solved the problem—and at a cost which no civilized people can wish to see repeated. The experience which contributed to the solution of this problem involved four years of war, and the expenditure of thousands of valuable lives and millions of hard-earned dollars. It was an experience which would have crushed a less powerful and wealthy nation. With so recent and so bitter an experience, what less could the American people do than to use all legitimate influence to aid a sister nation in freeing herself from the baneful cause of all these evils? It is true that the American government could not interfere in the domestic concerns of Brazil; it has no wish nor purpose to do so. But in the exercise of individual influence, either by its representatives or its private citizens, it can not do otherwise than to give its warmest approval. No government could show a higher and more unselfish interest in the prosperity of Brazil than by aiding her in abolishing so grave an evil as slavery—and in this sense the United States has shown its hearty sympathy and well-wishes in the approval which Minister Hilliard's action has called forth.

THE existence of an epidemic at Vassouras in this province, for a second time, and the recent breaking out of another at Santa Cruz, brings into prominence the need of some general sanitary regulations for the government of all cities and important villages throughout the empire. The return of a malignant disease to Vassouras shows that there is some grave insalutary cause existing there which the people have failed to remove; and the recommendations of the physician sent there to investigate the matter affords ample proof of that fact. It is very certain that the breaking out of nearly all these epidemics is due to definite violations of sanitary laws, and that these violations can therefore be checked by the enforcement of well-defined precautions. It would undoubtedly be a vexatious and difficult task—if not an impossible one—for a government to define all the out-goings and in-comings of the people in order that they shall not violate the laws of health; but it is entirely

within the range of its powers and duty to define the flagrant violations of sanitary law by which the lives and health of whole communities are endangered. The report of the physician sent to Vassouras to the effect that both the old and the new cemeteries are anti-hygienic, suggests one cause of disease which the government should not overlook. The location of burial places within or near cities and villages, and the burial of bodies within cemetery or church walls should not be permitted. It has been the cause of fearful epidemics in other countries where the climatic conditions are much more favorable than here, and it is undoubtedly the prime cause of many an epidemic here for which no cause has ever been assigned. What has been found a source of evil in Vassouras will be found equally insalutary in four-fifths of the cities and villages of Brazil. Some of these anti-hygienic practices have grown out of religious customs, or have been inherited from the mediæval customs still in vogue in Portugal—and these practices can only be put down by the strong hand of the law. What is urgently needed is not an elaborate code of laws which only a lawyer could interpret, but a few concise regulations which shall cover the graver evils of which we complain. The subjects to be treated should be the location of cemeteries, the management of hospitals, the isolation of cases of epidemic disease, the protection of public water supplies from pollution, the drainage and sewerage of towns, the cleanliness of streets, houses, private grounds and public places, the suppression of public nuisances, and—above all—legal means for the summary suppression of any cause detrimental to public health. We have again and again called attention to certain nuisances in this city which are sources of disease and discomfort, but as they are answerable to local authorities nothing has been done. Against these things an imperial law would furnish a remedy. We have been informed that cows are kept at the Lázarus hospital in São Paulo, the milk from which place is sold through the city and the care of the animals and utensils being in the hands of the lepers. That abuse, too, is answerable to local control. Were there any proper sanitary legislation so grave an abuse as this would be impossible. We call attention to these facts because there is an urgent need of remedies against these dangerous causes of disease. If there is no power vested in the general government to meet this need, it is to be hoped that the minister of empire will not let the next General Assembly pass without securing all needed legislation.

IT is to be hoped that the commission now making a new revision of the tariff, will consult the interests of commerce in settling the many disputed questions which have arisen from time to time between merchants and custom officials. The latitude which is given to the *conferentes* in the classification of goods and in the imposition of fines is a fertile source of injustice and contention. It frequently happens that these officials take advantage of the latitude given them to hinder the dispatch of goods, to vex persons who do not enjoy their favor, and to exact bonuses for that prompt attention which every merchant has a right to expect from a public official. The instances of these irregularities are innumerable, and there are but few who have not suffered from them at one time or another. In view of these practices it should be the aim of the government to leave no question in doubt which can be settled by a specific regulation. No official should have the power to classify half bottles of sweet oil as whole bottles, as has been done, simply because of the style of flask, or

some imaginary deception in the sale of them. In this case an actual measurement proved the flasks to contain less than half a bottle of oil, but the *conferente* insisted upon his decision, and the minister of finance confirmed it. In the first place there should be afforded no opportunity whatever for such a decision; and in the second place there should be some revisionary power provided outside the treasury department in order to test the justice and legality of such decisions. There may be an honest difference of opinion between the government and a merchant—how can either party justly claim the right and power to decide? There may be an act of arbitrary ruling, of oppression upon the side of the government—how can it justly claim exemption from a reversal of its act by a competent tribunal? There may be a successful effort at fraud on the part of the merchant—where but in a court of justice can the degree of culpability and punishment be justly decided? It seems necessary to us that there should be provided some better mode of administering the customs laws than that now in vogue, and that there should be provided some impartial revisionary power for protecting the interests of all parties.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR CROP.

From the forthcoming report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and other sources, the New York *Journal of Commerce* compiles the following approximate estimate of the world's sugar crop of 1879-80.

Cuba	545,000
Porto Rico	85,000
Martinique and Guadeloupe	75,000
Jamaica	25,000
Trinidad	50,000
Barbadoes	55,000
Demerara	85,000
Surinam	10,500
Brazil	200,000
Java	210,000
Philippine Islands	190,000
Mauritius and Reunion	109,300
China	76,027
The Lesser Antilles	41,339
Louisiana	88,822
Total	1,845,988
Beet-root—Foreign	1,565,000
Domestic	2,000
Maple sugar	10,000
Total crop	3,422,988

THE PORT OF ANTWERP.

SOME particulars concerning the port of Antwerp have been published and are of great interest. During the last ten years the increase in tonnage using the port amounts to 242 per cent, against an increase of 110 per cent for Hamburg and only 36 per cent for Liverpool. The old docks and quays have been found quite inadequate, and the city and state are making great efforts to keep pace with the extraordinary development. The extension of the Kathendyk dock, to be finished in the spring, will give 30 acres more surface and 800 yards of new quay. The large dry docks to be opened about the same time further materially enlarges the area. Two miles of additional quays are being built, with a width of over 100 yards and area of 90 acres, and this will give seven times the space for accommodation of merchandise more than is now possessed. The bed of the river is being deepened so as to allow the largest ships to approach the quays at low water, and ample sheds erected for the better protection of goods, whilst new lines of rails are being laid to bring the shipping and the leading railroad systems into direct connection. It is anticipated that even these extensions will only provide for wants up to 1885, when further enterprises will be necessary. A few years ago, Antwerp was generally considered as nearly "played out" as an important port, but the development of the North American produce trade has completely altered the aspect of affairs, and from appearances it would seem that in Antwerp is to be found the Continental port of the future.

THE total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the half year ending December 31, 1880, was 276,813. This exceeds the total number of immigrants received in Brazil during the past 20 years, and is nearly equal to the total number of 3rd-class passengers arriving at Brazilian ports during the 19 years, 1859 to 1879 inclusive.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Emperor leaves on his trip through the province of Minas Geraes on Saturday next.

—The American packet *City of Rio de Janeiro* did not leave New York for Brazil until the 15th inst.

—The re-inauguration of the Pedregulho reservoir took place on the 20th inst. The water was let in very tenderly.

—The unrivalled naturalist artist of Niterohy, Joaquim Antonio de Souza, was presented with a gold watch on the 20th inst.

—Another apparatus for the extinction of ants is privileged by decree 8,029, of the 16th inst. The inventor is Cesar Machado; the term is ten years; and the ant will cut one more notch in his stick.

—The government has commissioned Com. José da Costa Azevedo to go to Europe, as a member of a naval commission, to effect a contract for the construction of a new ironclad.

—Decree 8,026, of the 16th inst., concedes a ten years' privilege to Alfredo Bandeira and José Thomaz de Oliveira for a machine of their invention for killing ants. The machine is called the *exterminadora das saivas*.

—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Guarilani Assurance Company, of London, which appears on our eighth page. The Guarilani is an old and reliable company and commands the fullest confidence wherever its policies are issued.

—Lucio Xavier Rosa and José Joaquim da Fonseca have obtained a ten years' privilege for an apparatus for extracting diverse products from salt water. Decree 8,027, of the 16th inst. As no particulars are given of the diverse products, we are led to conclude that the apparatus thus privileged is a fish net.

—A new ordinance of the city council forbids the transit through Rua do Ouvidor of horsemen or vehicles of any description, excepting marriages, funeral and religious processions and the transport of sick persons, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. On public holidays the council may grant special license.

—The *Gazeta* is informed through private sources that, beside some faults in the construction of the new gunboat *Tupiza*, constructed at the Bahia arsenal, the principal defect consists in an error of design, for which neither the government nor the designing engineer is responsible. It seems that the blame is to be thrown upon the constructing engineers.

—Constans that Dr. Emmanuel Liais, the director of the imperial astronomical observatory, inventor of the new anti-friction axle, discoverer of the metric system and of the modern system of determining longitudes, geologist, botanist and naval constructor, will soon go to Europe for the purpose of improving communication between the principal observatories of Europe and that on Castle Hill.

—With the 15th inst. began the publication of *O Soldado*, a small journal published in the interests of the military class. The *Soldado* will be issued twice a week, and will devote itself to certain reforms which it deems of vital interest to the Brazilian army. The *Soldado* has our best wishes, but we fear that there is a financial conflict before it before which even the stoutest soldier must quail.

—Lieut. Col. Jeronymo R. de Moraes Jardim, ex-inspector general of public works of this city, has published a pamphlet upon the accident to the Pedregulho reservoir. The shaking of the hill by the stationary engine is not a prominent factor in the causes assigned. The reservoir will probably now hold water—or, at least, we hope it will. The accident must now be considered a national calamity.

—It is a matter for self congratulation that our remarks on the possible value of rice-corn, as a food product in this country, have so speedily borne fruit. Our enterprising contemporary, the *Gazeta de Notícias* reproduced our articles on the 18th inst. with its hearty commendation of the proposed experiment in Brazil, and on the same day the minister of agriculture issued instructions for the acquirement of information through the Brazilian legation at Washington. So praiseworthy an experiment certainly deserves the hearty support of the entire Brazilian press. The *Jornal* discovered the subject of *rice* on the 21st.

—A meeting of the "Associação Mutua Philantropica e Protectora" was held at the Banco Rural on the 19th inst. for the purpose of electing directors and a finance committee. The attendance does not appear. The following gentlemen were chosen directors: Visconde de Capaneira, president; Visconde de S. Christovão, vice-president; Messrs: Leoncio de Carvalho, Edward Wilson, João Franklin de Alencar Lima, Domingos Mollino and Comendador Manoel Alves da Costa Santos. The finance committee will consist of Messrs William Yates, Manoel Francisco da Silva Novaes, Americo Marcondes, Eugenio Julio Vieira, and Antonio do Carmo Pires.

—A large number of books stolen from the Polytechnic School have recently been found in various "second hand" book stores.

—An imperial decree of the 12th inst. adjourns the next session of the General Assembly to the 15th of August.

—The new Venezuelan minister, Don Miguel Tejera, formally presented his credentials to the minister of foreign affairs on the 16th inst.

—The minister of marine has authorized 1st Lieut. Carlos José de Araujo Pinheiro to go to Europe and study the construction and erection of lighthouses.

—The city council has resolved to establish a bureau of statistics, and will solicit the imperial government for the necessary authorization.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the director of the telegraph bureau to proceed to the laying of tubes for the pneumatic transmission of messages from the central office to the Exchange.

—The semi-monthly report of the Rio-savings bank shows an increase of deposits for the first half of March, amounting to 39,686\$702. The balance on deposit on the 15th inst. was 10,305,703\$562. The increase since January 1st is 67,364\$258.

—It is announced that the minister of agriculture intends to ask a special credit of 300,000\$ for the Ypanema iron works in order to secure certain desired improvements. By and by a balance sheet of this establishment will afford very instructive reading.

—On the 19th inst. the minister of agriculture transmitted to the war department 4,900 feet passes over the tramways of this city, viz: 700 of the Villa Isabel line, 3,700 of the Botanical Garden, 400 of the S. Christovão, and 100 of the Carris Urbanos.

—Decree 8,022, of the 5th inst. concedes a ten years' privilege to José Maria Ferreira Franco and João Bráulio Muniz for a new motor entitled "Motor Brazileiro." The description says that it employs neither air, water, nor steam, and that it is destined for boats, launches, river transports, etc.

—At a meeting of business men on the 18th inst. for the purpose of taking action in the next election to secure representatives in the General Assembly, it was decided to appoint two committees—one executive and the other consulting—for the purpose of obtaining statistics and other necessary data for presentation to a future meeting of the business community.

—Under date of the 18th inst. Dr. José Maria Teixeira Junior, now investigating the Vassouras epidemic, wrote to the president of the board of health of this city that the epidemic still continues. There were 36 persons under treatment at that time. To improve the sanitary condition of the place he recommends that, 1st, the entrance of persons into that town be prevented as far as possible; 2nd, compulsory disinfection of all houses, and the clearing and white-washing of those in which cases have occurred; 3rd, permanent prohibition of interments in the old cemetery, with the destruction and disinfection of the old catacombs; 4th, prohibition to bury the victims of the epidemic in the new cemetery, their burial to be made at least two kilometers from town; 5th, prohibition against admitting cases of the epidemic into the Misericórdia hospital, and the disinfection and cleaning of all the rooms of the hospital; 6th, the choice of a new place for a cemetery, the two now existing being anti-hygienic; 7th, prohibition upon residents against assembling in large numbers; 8th, an obligation upon residents to keep their yards and gardens clean.

—The local press relates that the Baron Puttkamer, a nephew of Prince Bismarck, was found ill in the Rua dos Benedictinos on the 18th inst., and was sent to the Misericórdia hospital. The "Baron" has just been discharged from the house of correction where he has served a 4½ years term for a robbery committed in Sept., 1875. His weakness is begging and gambling. He rendered himself immortal in the police annals of this city at that time by indignantly repelling the accusation of theft in words: "A thief! No! He who steals to pay a gaming debt is not a thief!" The present trouble seems to be a desire to escape going to sea, the "Baron" having regularly shipped, and received his "advance," on the British *Irish Gremlin*. A sudden illness and the hospital affords a happy escape to the "Baron" well known, and the *Gremlin* went to sea without him. For the benefit of those whose charity often over-rules their prudence, we would say that this Puttkamer is a stupendous lumbard and cheat. He is a first-class dead-beat who deserves no charity whatever. He has repeatedly imposed upon the English-speaking residents of this city, and has been largely supported by their charity in the life of an adventurer and a vagabond. His assumed title is a lie; his pretended reform is a lie; his whole career in this city is one uninterupted course of crime and imposture. We trust that his assumed title and relationship will excite no further sympathy.

—An epidemic of fever, of malignant character, has appeared at Santa Cruz.

—The new regulations for medical colleges were promulgated on the 12th inst.

—The new electric time dials are soon to be placed on the postoffice and the Polytechnic School.

—Some of the kind words of our esteemed contemporary of Rio Grande, the *Arbista*, will be found on our seventh page.

—There was an attempt to break into the marine arsenal on the night of the 21st inst. The guards saw nothing, of course.

—The president of the board of health has commissioned Dr. José Ricardo Pires de Almeida to study the epidemic of fever recently developed at Santa Cruz.

—Late advices from the River Plate state that the drought is causing great ravages, especially north of the Rio Negro. The stock-raisers are suffering heavy losses.

—New regulations for the government of the normal school of this city, established nearly our year ago, were promulgated on the 16th by an imperial decree.

—The minister of agriculture has directed the telegraph department to proceed to the surveys and construction of a prolongation of the line from Fortaleza, Ceará, to Pará.

—The *Patría*, of Montevideo, says that the Visconde de Mauá is expected to arrive there from Europe. It is said that he will bring capital to establish a commercial house in Buenos Aires.

—Since our last report, from the 13th to the 20th inst. inclusive, there have been only 13 deaths from yellow fever in this city. The total deaths from that cause from the 1st to the close of the 20th is 33.

—We have received the first part of a work upon the grammar of the Portuguese language, entitled *Rascunhos sobre Grammatica da Lingua Portuguesa*, by "B. C." for which the author kindly accepts our thanks.

—The *Gazeta* of the 22nd says that happily the government does not intend to complete a contract with a French company (*Les Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée*) for the construction of a large ironclad.

—The Italian steamer *Correio III*, which arrived on the 18th inst., brought out 539 Italian immigrants. Of these 311 were sent to São Paulo, 180 to Rio Grande do Sul, 36 to Santa Catharina, and 12 to Paraná.

—The minister of agriculture has applied to the department of marine for information relative to the depth of water in all the ports of the empire, and to the difficulties of entering and clearing such ports, including the draft of vessels able to enter each port respectively.

—The *Gazeta* of the 22nd inst. renews its appeal to the government in behalf of an African slave woman at Juiz de Fora, which has been publicly sold in violation of the law of 1831. The woman is only 40 years of age, and must have been imported not less than ten years after the law was promulgated.

THE BRAZILIAN TRADE OF NEW YORK.

The exports from New York to Brazil during the year 1880, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, amounted to a total value of \$5,046,341. Some of the leading articles exported were as follows:

article	quantity	value
Wheat	18,089 bushels	\$23,060
Corn	470 "	301
Wheat flour	153,427 barrels	1,052,873
Corn meal	10 "	37
Kerosene	4,115,777 gallons	550,405
Naphtha	139,704 "	21,082
Lubricating oil	24,768 "	17,065
Bacon and hams	79,528 lbs.	8,166
Salt pork	112,712 "	8,691
Salt beef	66,750 "	4,548
Butter	392,762 "	92,789
Cheese	1,177 "	206
Lard	2,376,351 "	237,541
Tallow	12,060 "	945
Sugar, refined	2,388 "	140

These figures represent but a part of some of the most important articles shipped, such as flour and lard, the port of Baltimore contributing largely to the export trade. It does not include, also, the important shipments of cotton goods, hardware, machinery, furniture, drugs, etc., all of which form important items in the trade.

The export of cotton fabrics from Great Britain to Brazil during the year 1880 amounted to a total of 233,102,200 yards, against 203,288,100 yards in 1879.

The total outstanding amounts of United States and bank currency on the 1st of February last was: treasury notes, \$346,681,016; national bank notes, \$343,415,438.

ACCORDING to the British Board of Trade returns for 1880, the total value of exports from Great Britain for that year was £222,810,526, and of imports £499,990,056. The values for the year 1879 were: exports £191,531,758; imports £362,127,741.

COMMERCIAL

March 23rd, 1881	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (5,000), gold	27 1/2
do do do do in U. S.	do in U. S.
do coin at \$4.81 per \$1.00	54 1/2 cent.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold	189 1/2
do of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold	88 1/2

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 2 1/2 d

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 7 1/2 m. gold.

do do do do in U. S.

do coin at \$4.80 per \$1.00

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per \$1.00) in Brazilian gold

currency (paper)..... 25 1/2

Value of £1 sterling " " 113 1/2

EXCHANGE.

March 14.—The banks opened 10-day with the previous rates

of 2 1/2 % on London, 448 and 410 on Paris and 556-557 on

Hamburg. Limited business in private paper at 21 5/16-

3/4 m. London and 445 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 113 1/2

cash.

March 15.—The market was less firm to-day but the rates of

the banks remained unaltered. Small business on London

at 2 1/2 % bank and 2 1/2 private. Sovereigns sold at 113 1/2

cash.

March 16.—The banks reduced their rates to-day to 2 1/2 % on

London, 451 on Paris and 550 on Hamburg. Private paper

was negotiated at 21 5/16, 21 1/2 and 2 1/4 m. London. Sov-

ereigns 113 1/2 sellers, 113 1/2 buyers

March 17.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks.

Limited business in private paper at 21 1/2-21 3/4 on London,

444-447 m. Paris. Sovereigns 113 1/2 sellers, 113 1/2

buyers.

March 18.—The market was somewhat firmer but the rates of

the banks were unchanged. Private paper was negotiated

at 21 3/16-1/4 m. London and at 554 on Hamburg. Sov-

ereigns sold at 113 1/2 for the 30th April.

March 19.—The Banco Commercial and the New London and

Brazilian Bank raised their rates to-day to 2 1/2 % on London,

448-449 on Paris and 557 on Hamburg. The English Bank

did not move. In private paper small transactions took

place at 21 1/2-3/4 m. London. Sovereigns 113 1/2 se. ex,

113 1/2 buyers.

March 20.—All the banks adopted to-day the rates of 2 1/2 % on

London, 448-449 on Paris and 557 on Hamburg, but next

to no transactions took place, the market closing very firm.

Private paper was posted at 21 1/2-3/4 m. London and

445-446 on Paris. Sovereigns 113 1/2 sellers, 113 1/2 buyers.

March 21.—The market was much firmer to-day and also

active. The banks did not alter their rates but some

small transactions are reported at somewhat above the official

rates. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2-3/4 m. London,

445-446 on Paris and 548-554 on Hamburg. Sovereigns

113 1/2 se. ex, 113 1/2 buyers.

...The petition of the Hebeite water works company for

permission to increase its capital has been referred to the

council of state for an opinion.

...At a meeting of the Transports Maritimos company on the

17th inst. it was resolved to increase its capital by 600,000\$

in order to procure new boats and to increase its service at

this port.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

March 14.

56 Six per cent apices (50 outs. sale)..... 1,048 000

100 Banco do Commercio..... 265 000

83 Banco do Brazil..... 278 000

320 do Nacional..... 5 000

30 Navegação Nacional..... 200 000

50 Sorechana debentures of £50..... 75 7/8

4 Banco Predial, hyp. notes..... 80 7/8

March 15.

51 Six per cent apices..... 1,048 000

100 Banco Industrial..... 217 000

4 Carris Villa Isabel..... 156 000

100 Banco Predial in p. notes, with 3 outs. int. 75 7/8

— Leopoldine R. R. obligations (note 1)..... 210 000

March 16.

5 Six per cent apices..... 1,048 000

50 Banco Commercial..... 240 000

40 Banco Mercantil de Santos..... 205 000

50 Nacional loan of 1868 (note sale)..... 1,048 000

94 do do..... 1,050 000

100 Banco Industrial (outside sale)..... 218 000

20 Carris Villa Isabel..... 212 000

March 17.

50 Nacional loan 1868..... 1,108 000

50 do do..... 2,000 000

60 Provincial apices of 200\$..... 64 7/8

50 Banco Mercantil de Santos..... 205 000

140 Carris Urbanos..... 235 000

— Macabé e Campos debentures (note sale) 75 7/8

March 18.

5 Six per cent apices..... 1,048 000

12 do do..... 1,047 000

99 Banco Industrial..... 217 000

167 Banco Mercantil de Santos..... 205 000

220 Carris Urbanos..... 240 000

65 do do (note outside sale)..... 742 000

57 Carris Villa Isabel..... 192 000

25 Petropolis R. R. debentures..... 180 000

21 Sorechana deb. of 100..... 61 7/8

110 do do (note sale)..... 613 7/8

March 21.
200 Carris Urbanos, for 31st..... 245 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, March 23rd, 1881.

Coffee.—Since our last report, on the 14th inst., dealers have been raising their prices 150 reis per 100 kilos for the better grades and 50 to 100 reis for the lower ones. This advance, combined with the continuance of heavy receipts and the unfavorable advices from Europe, produced a very quiet use in our market and the sales have, in consequence, been but unimportant. On the 21st instant dealers reduced their quotations for the lower grades again to about their former level and showed inclination to make concessions on the better ones, but the market remained quiet and inactive.

The total sales since the 14th inst. amount to 75,570 bags, viz:

27,690 bags for United States
41,820 " " Europe
2,900 " " Cape of Good Hope
3,560 " " Elsewhere.

Total..... 75,570 bags.

The clearances since the same date have been:

United States:	bags.
Mar 14 New York, Br str <i>Nere</i>	30,757
15 do <i>Harachi</i>	26,540
15 Balisaur, Am lg <i>Mary Rice</i>	ballast
17 Galveston, Gr lg <i>Bolte</i>	3,300
17 New Orleans, Am lg <i>Aulin Owen</i>	10,005
18 Baltimore, Am lg <i>Aunou</i>	4,000
21 New York, Br lg <i>Geciau</i>	6,507

Europe:

Mar 14 Bordeaux, Fr str <i>Congo</i>	3,467
16 Gibraltar, F. o., H. bk <i>Adie</i>	3,500
18 London, Br str <i>Maskeyne</i>	2,148
19 Marselles, Fr lg <i>Corina</i>	100

Elsewhere:

Mar 19 Buenos Ayres, Port schr *Maria da Doris*..... 910
Receipts decreased during a few days, owing, probably, to the heavy rains, but have now again become large and the daily average since the 1st inst. is still

12,934 bags	against 6,368 bags in same period of March, 1880
" 10,191 " "	" 1879
" 5,077 " "	" 1878
" 7,177 " "	" 1877

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed.....	Nominal
Superior.....	5800—5850
Good first.....	4800—4850
Regular first.....	4850—4850
Ordinary first.....	3800—4850
Good second.....	3800—3850
Ordinary second.....	2800—3800

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

	p 10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.	cts.
Prime United States.....	5,450	56 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Good ".....	4,950	51 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fair to good ".....	4,750	49 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fair ".....	4,650	48 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Good Channel.....	4,250	45 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Fair ".....	4,000	42 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Low ".....	3,250	36 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

(F. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange at 1 1/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.)
Stock is estimated to day at 203,000 bags.

Flour.—There have been no arrivals since our last report and the sales have been insignificant.

Stock is first hands to-day consist of 17,000 barrels, viz:

2,300 barrels Gallego
4,000 " " Hercul
5,100 " " O'Dance
5,000 " " McCanee
320,000 " " Baltimore
1,300 " " St. Louis
1,000 " " River Plate

Total 17,000 barrels.

We quote:

	Trieste	Nominal
Gallego.....	25,000—27 500	
Hercul.....	22 500—23 000	
Dunlop.....	20 500—22 000	
O'Dance.....	20 500—21 000	
McCanee.....	20 500—21 000	
Baltimore.....	19 000—20 000	
St. Louis.....	19 000—20 000	
Chili.....	18 000—19 000	
River Plate.....	19 000—20 000	

Market steady.

Wheat.—The arrivals consist of 317,825 feet per *Albion*, from Savannah 459,935 " *Aulin Berwald* from Pensacola 148,515 " *Prima Dora* " do 320,000 " *Onitoe* from St. Mary.

The market remains steady at 378,000—383,000 per dozen.

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals.

The market continues firm at 120 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals.

We quote 338,000—348,000 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals.

We quote 338,000—348,000 per dozen according to quality.

Kerosene.—The market is somewhat weaker and we cannot quote over 7800—7850 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.

No arrivals.

Lard.—In view of the short supply prices have further advanced.

We quote:

400—425 reis per lb.	George
410—415 " " "	Jenkins
400—405 " " "	New York

No arrivals.

Roam.—Remains unchanged at 7800—8000 per barrel.

No arrivals.

Turpentine.—Continues firm at 520—560 reis per kilo.

No arrivals.

Coal.—The arrivals consist of

1,057 tons per <i>Emma</i> , from Cardiff
80 " " <i>G. P. Payson</i> , from Swansea
1,709 " " <i>Napier</i> , from Liverpool
do <i>Erasmus</i> " " Swansea,

nearby all on order for account of consumers. There continues to be great demand for coal but in the absence of sales prices are nominal.

Beer.—Quotations:

Bass (Hibers & Bell)	7850—7870
Tennent	5 300—5 400
Guinness Stout	7 200—7 300
American	5 000—5 500
German sundry brands	5 000—7 000
Cement.....	There is no alteration in the market. We quote:
English	6800—7850
German	6 000—6 800
Boulogne	7 500—8 000

No arrivals.

Coffin.—There have been no arrivals of either Canadian or Norwegian. The consumption continues good and the market remains firm at 19800—21800 for cases and 23800—25800 for tubs, in retail.

Hay.—The arrivals have been:

500 bales per *Reinder*, from Rosario.

358 " *Fyde*, " Buenos Ayres

We quote 75 to 80 reis per kilo.

Bras.—The market is firmer at 8500 per bag.

Arrivals 265 bags per *Reinder*, from Rosario.

PORT OF SANTOS.

March 20th, 1881.

Coffee.—The market has been fairly active this week and about 27,000 bags have been sold on the basis of 48700 and 48800 for superiors, good average standing in at 48500—48600 per 10 kilos. The market closes quiet but firm at above quotations.

Receipts since the 1st instant average 3,890 bags per day and stock is estimated at 125,000 bags.

The clearances have been:

Mar 13 Br str *Herschel*, New York, 4,578 bags

15 Gr str *Sabbarah*, Hamburg, 5,803.

Loading:

Br str *Colina*, Havre, Hamburg, 17,000

Fr str *Ville de Santos*, Antw., Rotm, 4,000

Expected to land:

Br str *Moudego*, South's, Antwerp

Crat *Hamburg*, Hamburg

" *Berlin*, Antw., Hamburg

PORT OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

March 21st, 1881.

Quotations: Salted ox hides..... 185 rs. per lb.
Salted cow hides..... 140 " "
Heavy dry hides..... 840 rs. per kilo

Kips do..... 800—820 "

Bone ash..... nominal

Yulow in pipes..... 58400 p. 15 kilos

do in barrels..... 68400 "

Coal..... 258 per ton

Salt, Cuttle..... 900 rs. per 40 lb's

Lisbon..... 850 "

Cape Verde..... 700 "

Flour, Trieste..... 238 per barrel

Haxall..... 238 "

Exchange: London..... bank, 90 d/s 21d

do..... private " 21 1/2—21 3/4

Paris..... bank " 454

Hamburg..... " " 560

do Jan. " " 3 1/2

Bahia..... " " 3 1/2—4 1/2

Pernambuco..... " " 11 3/4

Sovereigns..... 11 3/4

Imports in the month of February.

Flour.	1,970 barrels per Clara,	from Richmond	Feb. 18
2,405 " "	" <i>Wegland</i> ,	do	do
2,865 " "	" <i>Yonik Marlon</i> ,	do	do
2,395 " "	" <i>Maid of Loughlin</i> ,	do	do
2,915 " "	" <i>Maria</i> ,	do	do
1,440 " "	" <i>Maria</i> ,	do	do
3,155 " "	" <i>Pipha</i> ,	do	do

14,395 barrels.

Sugar.—3,795 barrels and 6,307 cases per sundry vessels

from Pernambuco.

Salt.—45,100 alqueires per sundry vessels.

Vessels loading at Rio Grande.

Boston—*Geslin*, dry hides, 1/2 ct. per lb.

do *Lina*, dry hides, 1/20

do *Idonia*, dry hides, 1/20

do *Rhinid Queen*, dry hides, 1/20

New York—*Berglund*, do 1 1/2 ct. per lb.

do *Pipha*, do do

do *Haurhan*, do do

Chamuel F. o.—*Yannar*, bone meal, etc. 276

do *Peroy*, salted hides 496

do *Tanis*, do 496

do *Rever*, do 496

do *Emulator*, do 496

do *Queen of Chiffers*, do p. l.

do *Louise*, do 496

do *Spruce W'ave*, do 496

do *Bella Rose*, do 496

do *Theodor*, do 496

do *Brothers*, do 496

do *Isabella Helen*, do 496

Vigo—*Cefrin*, dry hides

Oporto—*Marciel*, do

—The shipping movements of the port of Rio Grande of

Sul during the year 1880, according to nationalities, were as follows:

American.....	6	11
Argentine.....	18	18
Austrian.....	1	1
Brazilian.....	279	283
British.....	79	82
Costa Rican.....	1	1
Danish.....	28	25
Dutch.....	35	40
French.....	7	4
German.....	56	55
Italian.....	6	3
Norwegian.....	27	31
Portuguese.....	48	53
Spanish.....	13	7
Swedish.....	15	11
Total.....	619	624

Of the total entries 270 were from domestic ports 340 from foreign ports; and of the total departures 353 were for domestic ports and 271 for foreign ports.

Shipment of hides from January 1st to March 1st.

Salted hides.

	Europe	U. States	Europe	U. States	Total
1881	1,076	35,273	65,661	109,010	185,526
1880	20,873	5,540	106,687	133,057	153,930
1879	18,588	600	47,687	80,600	146,775
1878	97,315	7,479	15,143	65,074	185,011
1877	141,189	1,603	97,820	123,694	363,206
1876	31,394	—	65,972	77,348	109,314

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

February 28th, 1881.

Cotton.—Continues in good demand at 480—510 reis per kilo to sell at 654—74 per lb. ex commission on this side.

Sugar.—Comes in less freely and is sold readily at 129—130 reis per kilo at 174—171 1/2 per cwt. to sell ex commission on this side.

Freights.—1/2 and 10 1/2, mid 2 1/2 and 10 1/2.

Exchange.—A large business was done per direct steamer sailed on the 26th inst. at 21 1/2—21 3/4, the larger portion having been at the latter rate.

Discounts.—8 1/2—9 1/2. Money more plentiful.

—The clearances of jerked beef from River Plate ports, during the month of February amounted to 43,400 quintals.

—The receipts of cattle at the Police slaughter houses up to the close of the 15th inst. amounted to a total of 75,187 head for the season.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 13.

SAVANNAH—Br bk *Albion*; 427 tons; Montgomery; 67 ds pine to order.

SWANSEA—Br bk *G. P. Payson*; 311 tons; Puckley; 99 ds; coal to Wason Ritchie & Co.

PENACOLA—Am lg *Aulin Berwald*; 666 tons; Brides; 60 ds; pine to order.

—Br *Prima Dora*; 191 tons; Gray; 88 ds; pine to order.

MONTEVIDEO—Gr str *Amor Gestio*; 130 tons; Wilhelm; 18 ds; ballast to order.

—Br *Y. Canopus*; 160 tons; Reis; 15 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

Buenos Ayres—Sp smk *Betabel*; 137 tons; Rio; 20 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

PAYANDU—Sp smk *Guadalupe*; 147 tons; Ferrer; 13 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

MARCH 14.

CETIN—Br lg *Grif*; 154 tons; Hughes; 95 ds; salt to J. M. Mittels Leope.

MARCH 15.

LIVENOR—Br bk *Napier*; 1,117 tons; Dowd; 55 ds; coal to Gas Company.

ROSAHO—Br *Reinder*; 283 tons; Campbell; 14 ds; hay to order.

PAYANDU—Port *de Daria*; 194 tons; Ferreira; 17 ds; jerked beef to order.

MARCH 17.

ARTWER—Dutch *de Success*; 182 tons; Potjer; 80 ds; sundries to L. Laureys.

SWANSEA—Br bk *Erminia*; 630 tons; Davies; 55 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

PAYANDU—Sp *de Almirante*; 178 tons; Sorn; 19 ds; jerked beef to Souza Lima & Rocha.

Buenos Ayres—Br *de Fyde*; 365 tons; Datz; 12 ds; hay to W.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	INFORMATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
General Apices, currency			6 1/2%	1,000,000	1,047,000
339,064,100,000	335,397,100,000	" " " "	"	500,000	1,047,000
		" " " "	"	500,000	"
		" " " "	"	500,000	"
2,131,600,000	1,999,400,000	" " " "	5 1/2%	1,000,000	99 1/2%
		" " " "	"	500,000	"
219,600,000	219,600,000	" " " "	4 1/2%	1,000,000	600,000
		" " " "	"	500,000	"
7,489,500,000	5,267,000,000	Provincial apices of Rio de Janeiro	6 1/2%	500,000	94 1/2%
5,725,600,000	5,725,600,000	" " " "	"	500,000	94 1/2%
21,500,000,000	14,580,000,000	National Loan of 1868, gold	4 1/2%	1,000,000	110 1/2%
8,400,000,000	7,300,000,000	" " " "	"	500,000	"
44,830,000,000	50,235,000,000	National Loan of 1879, gold	4 1/2%	1,000,000	110 1/2%
7,065,000,000		" " " "	"	500,000	"

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

CAPITAL	SHARES	PERCENT	PAID UP	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS								
33,000,000	165,000	All	200%	All	Banco do Brazil	9,447,577,276	278,000	Jan 1881
8,000,000	40,000	All	200%	All	Rural e Hypothecario	2,091,768,055	350,000	Jan 1881
12,000,000	60,000	All	200%	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,697,474,277	240,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Industrial (limited)	140,000	120,000	8 sh. Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200%	All	Industria e Mercantil	300,000,000	317,000	8 sh. Jan 1881
20,000,000	100,000	All	200%	All	Mercantil de Santos	175,660,000	205,000	10 sh. Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200%	All	Industria e Mercantil	3,572,866	120,000	5 sh. Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	New London and Brazilian	140,000	115	Oct 1880
12,000,000	60,000	All	200%	All	Banco do Commercio	305,848,870	205,000	9 sh. Jan 1881
RAILWAYS								
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Petropolis	31,783	100	July 1880
7,500,000	37,500	All	200%	All	Macae e Campos	55,000	55,000	Jan 1881
		All	200%	All	do de debrimenes	72,000,670	72,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Paulista	258,601	200	Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200%	All	Boa Ventura	45,000	45,000	Jan 1881
		All	200%	All	do de debrimenes	75,000,670	75,000	Jan 1881
2,400,000	12,000	All	200%	All	Leopoldina	270,000	270,000	Jan 1881
		All	200%	All	do de debrimenes	210,000,670	210,000	Jan 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200%	All	Niteroiense	25,000	25,000	Jan 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200%	All	Campos a S. Sebastiao	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
10,565,000	52,825	All	200%	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	160,000,700	160,000	Oct 1880
		All	200%	All	do do with right to subd. shs.	300,000	300,000	Jan 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200%	All	Uniao Valente	31,600	31,600	Feb. 1881
TRANSPORTS								
4,000,000	20,000	All	200%	All	S. Christovao	64,276	465	Jan 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200%	All	Bom Jardim	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200%	All	S. Paulo	100,000	100,000	Jan 1881
700,000	3,500	All	200%	All	Perannhico	7,471	390	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Uniao Valente	100,000	100,000	Jan 1881
240,000	1,200	All	200%	All	S. Luiz do Maranhao	20,000	20,000	Jan 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200%	All	Pono Alegre	45,000	45,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Uniao Valente	30,000,000	30,000	Jan 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200%	All	Montevidéu	4,000	4,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Niteroiense	4,000	4,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Bom Jardim	44,000	44,000	Jan 1881
		All	200%	All	Carris Aruanom	24,000	24,000	Jan 1881
		All	200%	All	do debrimenes	88 1/2%	88 1/2%	Jan 1881
SALVATION COMPANIES								
1,800,000	9,000	All	200%	All	Uniao Industrial	184,000,000	105,000	June 1879
180,000	900	All	200%	All	Mage e Sapucaia	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
SALVATION COMPANIES								
4,000,000	20,000	All	200%	All	Brasileira de Navegacao	94,467	753	Jan 1881
500,000	2,500	All	200%	All	Esprito Santo e Campos	300,000,000	100,000	6 sh. Jan 1881
900,000	4,500	All	200%	All	Uniao Niteroiense	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200%	All	Petropolis	777	950	Jan 1881
500,000	2,500	All	200%	All	Uniao Niteroiense	13,321,751	14	Dec. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Anarao Sclim Navigation	1,000,000	1,000,000	Jan 1881
150,000	750	All	200%	All	Fluxo do Espirito Santo (Central)	1,000,000	1,000,000	Jan 1881
INSURANCE								
8,000,000	40,000	All	200%	All	Fidelidade	200,000,000	138,000	Jan 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	200%	All	Argos Financiera	300,000,000	425,000	Jan 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200%	All	Garratino	150,000,000	125,000	Jan 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200%	All	Nova Permanente	160,000,000	60,000	Jan 1881
500,000	2,500	All	200%	All	Nova Permanente	35,523	950	Jan 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200%	All	Confianca	130,000,000	38,000	Jan 1881
8,000,000	40,000	All	200%	All	Integracao	250,000,000	60,000	Jan 1881
5,000,000	25,000	All	200%	All	Providencia	120,000,000	14,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Popular Financiera	184,426	749	Dec. 1878
4,000,000	20,000	All	200%	All	Alpina	90,000	90,000	Jan 1881
MARKETS								
500,000	2,500	All	200%	All	Gloria	70,000,000	45,000	Jan 1881
200,000	1,000	All	200%	All	Harmadim	Non.	Non.	Dec. 1876
300,000	1,500	All	200%	All	Mercado Niteroiense	900,000	7,000	Jan 1880
GAS COMPANIES								
750,000	3,750	All	200%	All	Rio de Janeiro	250,000	250,000	June 1877
75,000	3,750	All	200%	All	Niteroiense	65,000	65,000	July 1880
MISCELLANEOUS								
600,000	3,000	All	200%	All	Transportes Marit. de Srv.	94,544	531	Jan 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200%	All	Bondes Municipais	100,000	100,000	Jan 1880
10,000,000	50,000	All	200%	All	Dicas de Pedro II	60,000	4,000	Jan 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Brasil Industrial	55,000	55,000	Jan 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200%	All	Uniao Industrial	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
500,000	2,500	All	200%	All	Forestal Financiera	2,000	2,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Melhoramentos de Santos	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Carragens Financiera	58,793	32	Jan 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	200%	All	Comercio e Lavoura	90,000,000	Non.	Jan 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200%	All	Economia (Avandado)	1,000	1,000	Jan 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	200%	All	Associação Commercial	12,000	12,000	Jan 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200%	All	Uniao Financiera	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200%	All	Minas de Capangava	9,000	9,000	Jan 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200%	All	Architectonica	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200%	All	Petropolis	Non.	Non.	Jan 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200%	All	Industria Avulsa	37,866	600	Dec. 1880
10,000,000	50,000	All	200%	All	Pastoral Agricola e Lavoura	200,000	200,000	Dec. 1880
600,000	3,000	All	200%	All	Manuf. demat. pva. const.	138,870	Non.	Dec. 1879

THE RIO NEWS

— 1881 —

With the opening of the present year *The Rio News* was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable information and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the *News* will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitability or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a full résumé of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions freely which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which it has been honored by our contemporaries:

From the *Monitor Campesite*, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Sincere congratulation *The Rio News* has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would follow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the *Flores Municipal*, Cachoeira, São Paulo.

Besides the important articles of local interest which are found in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively treated.

From the *Gazeta da Tarde*, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious initiative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The role of the interests fed by the internal traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest sympathizers. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize *The Rio News*, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish *The Rio News* success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slaveholders that a journal can live.

From the *Auxiliador da Indústria Nacional*, Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however neglect known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled either by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render tribute to the distinguished editor of *The Rio News* who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the *Avulso*, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ("The Rio News"), is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have found a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, *The Rio News*, offering to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a noble and sufficient to have our undertaking gaining ground.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

The Rio News of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is especially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating with passion and with the greatest impartiality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 24, 1880.

C. McCULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Import and Commission Merchants

47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA

RIO DE JANEIRO

Cajua no Correo No. 115.

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware, etc., etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, in the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they possess unrivalled facilities.

A NEW INVENTION FOR

HAND PRINTING!

Useful in every Business Office.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with out delay and as often as occasion requires.

These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber faces are mounted and vulcanized by a patented process. They combine the accuracy of metal type with the elastic printing qualities of lead. In use they are

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are now used, except in the very large sizes. This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit purchasers.

S. T. LONGSTRETT, Manufacturer of

RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS,

No. 8, Rua S. Pedro,

Rio de Janeiro.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF

Jamaica Ginger.

Purchasers of Brown's Ginger are warned against piratical counterfeits intended to be sold on the splendid reputation of this matchless article. All *True Brown's Ginger* is prepared by Frederick Brown, Philadelphia, and the label bearing his name is incorporated with his *patented U. S. Federal Seal Stamp*, to counterfeit which is felony.

BROWN'S GINGER—

For *Thyroid's use*.BROWN'S GINGER—For *Summer Complaints*.BROWN'S GINGER—For *Croup and Cough*.BROWN'S GINGER—For *Sore Throat, Nausea*.BROWN'S GINGER—*Stomachic: no reaction.*

BROWN

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY
Export and Commission Merchants.
41 AND 43 WALL STREET
NEW YORK
P. O. Box No. 2364

Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Manufacturers' goods, Hardware, Dry Goods and specialties generally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that country, by furnishing reliable information regarding the special modes of preparing and packing merchandise, so essential to their profitable acceptance there, and by means of their Rio de Janeiro house, bringing the American Producers and Manufacturers into direct communication with the Brazilian merchants.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital subscribed..... " 900,000
Capital paid up..... " 450,000
Reserve fund..... " 140,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MAILLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts every description of Banking business.

RUBBER HAND AND DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp
Self-Inking Hand Stamp,
The Pocket Pencil Stamp,
The Compass Stamp,
Fac-simile Autographs,
Monogram,
Hand Stamps of every size and descriptions.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of hand stamp in use. They are simple, durable, elastic, and they print evenly and perfectly. They are absolutely useless. For Family Use, in marking clothing, house and table linen, etc., with indelible ink, they are invaluable.

Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer,
8 Rua de S. Pedro RIO DE JANEIRO

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.
(PORTUGUESE)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineering enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the industrial development of the country. It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the government, and of their administration and condition.

Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly.

Terms:—one year..... 12\$000
six months..... 6 000
each number..... 2 000

Advertising terms furnished on application.

Address: Redução da

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA, No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dias

Caixa no Correio, No. 721. RIO DE JANEIRO.

C. T. DWINAL,
34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Agent for the
"DOMESTIC" and
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINES

N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and their use constantly on hand.

C. P. MACKIE & Co., Limited.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Railroad, Tramway and Engineering Supplies and Materials.

Contracts made for furnishing new lines with Rails, Bridges, Rolling Stock, Shop Machinery, Telegraph Supplies, etc., at Manufacturer's Lowest Rates.

Designs and Estimates on application.

REPRESENTING IN BRAZIL

The following manufacturers:

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE Co.
PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR Co.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

T. G. BRILL & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

HOOKE SMELTING Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS
CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

CULMER SPRING Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co.
TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
DUNKIRK, N. Y., U. S. A.

W. M. SELLERS & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER Co.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., U. S. A.

THE TELEPHONE Co. OF BRAZIL.

Henry Sturgis Russell, President,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Chas. Paul Mackie, Vice President

Frank W. Jones, General Superintendent,
Rio de Janeiro.

CAPITAL \$300,000.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

Henry Sturgis Russell, Boston, U. S. A., President, Continental Telephone Co.—Wm. H. Forbes, Boston, U. S. A., President, American Bell Telephone Co.—Chas. Paul Mackie, Rio de Janeiro, C. P. Mackie & Co.—Theo. N. Vail, New York, General Manager, A. R. T. Co.—Jas. H. Howard, Boston, U. S. A., Treasurer, Continental Telephone Co.

This company proposes to establish in this city and its suburbs, and in Niterói, the same system of General Telephone Communication which is to-day so prominent a feature of commercial intercourse in New York, London and Paris. Under this system immediate and confidential verbal communication is had between any two residents of the territory covered, who may be subscribers.

The company will furnish all the apparatus, build the lines and maintain them at its own expense. Subscribers will be charged a fixed rental for the use of the lines, depending upon the distance from the central stations. The general basis of charges will be approximately that ruling in New York and London, making due allowance for increased cost of construction and operation.

The tariff and regulations will be published at an early day, and the company expects to invite the signatures of intending patrons about the 15th inst.

Besides its general system, the company is prepared to erect, equip and maintain at its own cost, subject to the payment of a fixed annual rental, Private Lines between any two edifices whose occupants may prefer to possess independent wires.

Any information desired will be promptly furnished upon application to the temporary office of the company.

RIO DE JANEIRO
89, RUA DA QUITANDA

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. LINE.

Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails
Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of S. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers of this line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in every particular.

Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	April 7	Apr.
Colombo	Capt. Lewis	Apr. 29	May 5
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	May 29	June 5
City of Pará	Capt. Crowell	June 29	July 5

Fare between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$150.

General and Passage office,
WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1881

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
Mar. 24	Mondego	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.
April 9	Tamar	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.

For freights and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Supt.,
Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

LIDGERWOOD MFG. Co., (LIMITED).

Successors of
MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,

Engineers, Machinists,
Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

and
COFFEE CLEANING MACHINERY.

No. 95, Rua do Ourvidor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital: £2,000,000.

Capital paid up: £1,000,000.

Total Funds: £2,981,000.

Total annual income: £488,000.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Director of the Bank of England.
Il'y Bonham-Carter, Esq.
Barrister at Law, and
Sitting Director.
Chas. William Curtis, Esq.
Messrs. Curtis & Harney.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Messrs. Nevill, Drace & Co.
S. Walter R. Farquhar, Bt.
Messrs. Herries, Farquhar & Co.
Alban G. H. Gibbs, Esq.
Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Co.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq.
Director of the Bank of England.
Richard Musgrave Harvey, Esq.
Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Co.
Rt. Hon. John G. Hubbard, M. P.
Messrs. John Hubbard & Co.—Director of the Bank of England.
Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
Messrs. Janson, Cobb & Panton.
Right Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M. P.
Barrister at Law.
Beaumont W. Lubbock, Esq.
Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.
John B. Martin, Esq.
Messrs. Martin & Co.
Il'y John Norman, Esq.
Director of the London & Westminster Bank.
David Powell, Jun., Esq.
Messrs. Colworth & Powell.—Director of the Bank of England.
Augustus Prevost, Esq.
Messrs. Morris, Prevost & Co.
J. G. Talbot, Esq. M. P.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Rio de Janeiro, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

SMITH & YEOLE.

O. C. JAMES.
No. 8, RUA S. PEDRO.

Agency and Commission House

Railway Supplies a Specialty

[No consignments received.]

Brazilian Agency
for the following well-known American establishments:

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established 1831)

BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of a same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

JACKSON & SHARP COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow gauge railroads in the United States, and Cuba. The cars of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railways, the Itanema, the Mogiana, Niterói, and other narrow gauge railways in Brazil are from these well-known works.

CHAS. S. HOWLAND, JOSE H. JACKSON, President, Treasurer.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS.
(Established 1847)

Callowhill street, sixteenth to seventeenth streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chilled cast iron wheels (steels) by the Hamilton process for railways, street cars, and mines. Axes of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENGRAVES AND PRINTS

BANK NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES.

In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire.

New York, February 6, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company under its consolidation with the National and Continental Bank Note Companies:

A. G. GOODALL, President

C. L. VANZANDT, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.

JAS. MACDONOUGH, Vice-President

A. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President

J. T. ROBERTSON, Vice-President

THEO. H. FREELAND, JNO. E. CURRIER, Treasurer

Secretary

I. K. MYERS, Asst. Treasurer.